TABLE VII

MABBIAGES *

Country or City.	Year.	Number of Marriages.	
		To every 1000 Jews.	To every 1000 Non-Jews.
Germany	1930	6-5	9-0
Prussia	1929	6-8	9-6
Berlin	1929	7*3	9-5
Vienna	1929	6-6	9-3
Hungary	1929	9-3	10-1
Budapest	1929	9-3	11-3
Czechoslovakia I	1928	7-9	10-2
Poland	1929	6-6	9-5
Soviet Russia .	1924-	7-6	9-3
Lithuania	1930	6-2	7-7
Latvia	1930	9-3	9-0
Roumania .	1928	8-7	9-2
l	1930	6-2	9-4
Bulgaria	1929	7-9	10-2

* Of the mixed marriages one-half is assigned to the Jews, and the other half to the non-Jews.

f These figures relate to those who have declared themselves Jews or Czechoslovaks by "nationality", this word being taken in its racial or linguistic, and not in its civic sense.

In Prussia, in 1925, the percentage of the unmarried was in all the age-groups higher among male Jews than non-Jews; in those of 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40, 67-8, 40-7, and 25-6 per cent of the Jews were unmarried, while the corresponding figures for the aggregate population were 45-3, 19-6, and 10-6 per cent. Similarly in all the age-groups the percentage of the unmarried was higher among the Jewish than the non-Jewish women. Altogether, of all the male Jews about 8 per cent remained unmarried, of the non-Jews about 6; of all Jewish women about 15 per cent, and of non-Jewish women about 9. In Hamburg, in 1925, the per-

centage of the unmarried was much higher among the male Jews than the non-Jews, especially in the age-groups